

BROOKLYN NEW-ENGLANDERS AT DINNER.

There was a sound of revelry by night in Brooklyn yesterday. The Assembly* and Art Reception Rooms at No. 174 Montague-st. were the source from which it emanated; and Long Island's capital had gathered there—if not its beauty—certainly the larger portion of its chivalry. Soft lights shone over handsomely-decorated tables and brave men sitting beside them; and when the toastmaster arose with a dignified air, there was a succeeding flow of eloquence like the

died of many waters. And all went away as usually
 does at a New-England Society dinner. It was the sixth
 anniversary of the death of the late General, and his
 appreciation of the good sense which their Pilgrim
 Fathers showed in landing on Plymouth Rock.

About the walls of the dining-room were arranged the
 coats of arms of the thirteen original States, draped
 with flags and banners. Between those were suits of
 antique armor which antedated that ancient breast-
 plate of Miles Standish, the original Indian fighter.

From all sides streamers of many colors ran to the three
 corners of the room, and on them were painted and
 winged monstrosities, looking like exaggerated spec-
 imens of that insect which youthful New-Englanders
 call a "devil's darning-neck." It is safe
 to say that if the Pilgrim Fathers had
 encountered any such ferocious creatures
 when hunting for a rock on which to let themselves
 down easy, there would never have been a New-
 England Society to speak of or to.

The evening was spent in honor at Benjamin D.

Billings' president of the society. At his right hand
 President Porter of Yale, and on his left Senator Frye,
 of Maine. The others at the table were John W. Hunter,
 Stewart L. Woodford, the Rev. John W. Chadwick, the
 Rev. Dr. William A. Steveland, John Winslow, George Wil-
 liam Curtis, Mr. Beecher, William Waldorf Aust, Frank R.
 Lawrence, Judge Calvin E. Pratt, Mayor Low, May-
 or-elect Whitney and William Brewster. Among the
 hundred dining tables were

General Henry W. Sisson, Judge George G. Rey-
 nolds, Charles Dennis, William H. Williams, A. S. Barnes,
 J. S. T. Strahan, Austin Corbin, the Rev. Dr. A. F.
 Phelps, the Rev. Dr. G. W. Bates, the Rev. Dr. J. A.
 Talmage, Dudley Buck, Washington E. Connor, Isaac H.
 Cary, Mark D. Wilbur, H. D. Polhemus, James W. Rich-
 ardson, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Phelps, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Williams,
 C. DeWitt, S. S. Garrison, J. W. Lott, John A.
 Twiss, David A. Root, James R. Carey, Theodore
 Tilton, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Phelps, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Williams,
 Bartlett, the Rev. A. J. Lyman, E. B. Litchfield, A. D.

Wheeler, Walter H. Hatch, Richard A. Jarrar, W. Smith,
Louis C. Venable, General E. B. Harless, Alexander E. Orr, ex-judge James
Gibbs, the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Rufus, S. C. Holloman, General A. J. Hall,
J. M. Burnham, General E. I. Moloney, A. J. Perry, John G. Schumacher, Benjamin Ester, J. F. Howell,
C. L. Williams, George W. Jones, Capt. C. C. Catlin, Augustus Stora, W. C. Becker, Tunis G. Berce and the Rev. Newland Maynard.

Demonstrations were observed the courses rapidly
disappeared before 8:30 o'clock. At that hour the president rapped for order and after congratulating the society on its prosperity and the large number of distinguished guests who had honored it by their presence at the dinner, proposed the first toast, "The President of the United States." This was drunk in silence. President Sullivan then spoke of the loss which the society sustained in the death of General Grant, and then he presented the second toast, "General Grant," which was also drunk in silence. He spoke in praise of the heroism of the General's last days and called upon Albert E. Lamb to read an address cast to General Grant in his

liness by the society, and then proposed the toast to his memory. It was drunk standing and in silence, and when all had resumed their seats the society was called upon to pledge "The day we honor" and listen to the response of Mr. Beecher's RESOLVE.

MR. BEECHER'S RESOLVE.

Mr. Beecher said that he was not going to speak of the Puritan as an historic man. There were Puritans long before the Puritan was known. There were Puritans in the world long before there was any Christianity developed. The Puritan was a man, and a man is a fact and a fact was born in a particular place, or migrated at a particular age, or settled in any particular country; but to that which, under God, his father and mother made him, is and of himself. It is a name that designates a certain conformation of mind; not culture, not education, the moral sense; who draws a clear line between right and wrong, and who is not content with the mere fact, but wants to arrive and, between liberty and oppression, the Puritan has moral sense, but this sense has moral culture, and this culture is the result of the education of the moral sense as well power, and made himself a champion of rectitude, in the world as he lived. A certain element that went to make up the Puritan was the moral sense, and he received it from

necessary, for the sake of a principle. Everywhere, throughout the world, and in all times, the men who believed in the rights of man have been ready to make by themselves the instruments of reform, or the correction of abuses; the men who refused to be oppressed by tyrants, despots, kings, nobles, or other powerful powers; who believed in justice, and had the will power to carry out their desire, and were willing to die for it. They were men who were not afraid of persecutions, it may be of their own lives,—all such men belong to the heroic array of Puritans." Not alone in England, but in every country where they lived, they continued. "There were a great many Puritans in Georgia; they were ignorant, but they would fight; and in Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts, there were some in South Carolina; and all the way through the S. States. There no doubt there was a multitude of men who were not so true as the others, but the cause of liberty; and they gave themselves up to upholding that cause as I almost think no other people ever did until the Revolution." And he said that the Puritan

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President Porter, of Yale College, spoke for "The Colleges of New-England." "There shall be an handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains; the front thereof shall shake like Lebanon." The veteran teacher was received with loud cheering. "The New-Englander," he said, "had a very high appreciation of the value of the college as a place for the young man to study."

the elevated man above barbarism. Many things are charged against him to his discredit. It has been said that he was an individualist; that he cared for nothing but himself; that he cared for God and his conscience and his God only. No conception of the New-England character can be more defective. The New-England came to New-England not mainly to gain a living, or to lay down a law, but to realize an ideal of a perfect State and a perfect Church; and for these he was ready to lay down his life. The New-England would never say the State is divine, but it would say the Commonwealth, and it Louis XIV. had gone across the Channel

and uttered that sentiment his head would have gone the way of Charles the First's. Nor would the New-Englander ever allow the church to be represented by an individual, and yet the New-Englander would see the vice-regent of God in the village constable.

"Now in order to bring the church and state to this

that he found it necessary to found the school and the school led to the college because the New-Englanders knew that it did not educate his children he would not appreciate the spiritual state or the spiritual church. So the school rose high and became the foundation of great things. But Puritanism was a traditionalism, a conservatism that was as narrow in its theological conceptions, but from the beginning onwards to this time there has ever been at the altar of our New-England college the conviction that there must be a new religion, a new faith, a new understanding his noble President Porter traced the influence of the New-England schools throughout the country and showed how they helped, I believe, to mold the spirit of the country.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR PRYDE.

"The North State. Dirigo," was responded to by Wilk